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MRS PERON, SEVEN AIDES ACQUITTED OF CHARGES

PY030202 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1727 GMT 2 Jul 79 PY

[By Simon Muller]

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 2 Jul (LATIN)--In a decision announced today, a federal judge acquitted former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron and seven high-ranking aides of her deposed government in the case brought against them for issuing 149 checks against funds of the Justicialist Solidarity Crusade.

The provisional acquittal issued by Judge Norberto Giletta benefits the widow of Juan Domingo Peron, Norma Lopez Rega and her late husband, former President Raul Lastiri; former Interior Minister Antonio Benitez, former Economy Minister Celestino Rodrigo, former Adviser Santiago Carro, former Presidential Secretary Julio Gonzalez and former Cordoba Governor Duilio Brunello.

There is, however, another case pending against Mrs Peron, Brunello, Rodrigo and Norma Lopez Rega for the issuance of 10 checks against the Solidarity Crusade fund, including a check equivalent to approximately $800,000 deposited in the estate of Juan Peron.

This case is being heard at the Supreme Court, which will have to pass its ruling on a question of annulment raised by Mrs Peron's lawyer, Julio Arriola.

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON MRS PERON, ELECTIONS

PY021615 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 2 Jul 79 p 11 PY

[Text] Cordoba--Interior Minister General Albano Harguindeguy Friday night described as "absurd" reports by European news agencies that Juan Peron's widow might be allowed to live in exile in Panama. Mrs Peron, who now lives under luxurious house arrest at her husband's residence in San Vicente, has five corruption charges pending against her in connection with the period during which she was president.

According to one report from Panama, the Panamanian Government is trying to get the Argentine Government to free Mrs Peron, and another claims that the Vatican has asked that she be freed for "humanitarian reasons." "That news item is completely absurd and out of place," Harguindeguy said after a banquet offered him by the Cordoba Chamber of Commerce. "When someone is charged with something, we should allow our strengthened judicial power to hand down the final verdict. After that, eventually, the political power can, in each case, make decisions according to legal norms, but for now the circumstances are not such, and in consequence, I think that news story has no basis."

In reply to a question on the demands from some quarters for elections, Harguindeguy indicated that the "political plan" that is being prepared by the armed forces would deal with the question, but added that it still had not been discussed within the government itself. "But I think that the first thing we Argentines should do is make the military understand that they cannot ignore the politicians and the politicians that they cannot ignore the military factor when important national decisions are made," he said. "The military factor is the insurance and reinsurance for the preservation of the national essence," he added. "First, then, the political and the military must be brought into harmony, and the armed forces must be institutionalized in political power."

"It must also be understood that democracy cannot exist in a country with parties with totalitarian structures and methods," he continued. What guarantees are there that (the country) would not again make another leap into the void? We are all responsible for the errors of the past," he said, "some more and others less, but we are all responsible. And with regard to us, the ugly men in uniform, we have had an unforgettable experience that prevents us from committing the same errors."

Sees 'Tacit Agreement' With Parties

PY030119 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1608 GMT 2 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpts] Salta, 2 Jul (NA)--Interior Minister Gen Albano Harguindeguy stated here today that the political parties and the government have established "an almost tacit agreement" to the effect that one should not "openly violate the law" and the other should not take extreme measures "in its efforts to control and punish political activities."

Harguindeguy, whose exclusive interview to the local newspaper EL TRIBUNO was published in today's edition, declined to pass judgment on the criticism made by Adm Emilio Massera (ret).

The minister was also asked about the political reorganization which Ricardo Balbin, leader of the Radical Civic Union [UCR], reportedly has been carrying out.

Harguindeguy said: "I have no doubt that he is complying with his duties as leader of a political party. I would say that the UCR is perhaps the only party which has maintained its party structure over many years. Today, in view of the ban on political activities, I believe Balbin is doing what any leader of a political party such as the UCR would do, taking into account his party structure and his responsibility as a leader."

"In recent years, more than one party has expressed its views through its members--who sometimes spoke in their own names--or even through parallel organizations, institutions, groups or study centers, or whatever you want to call them," Harguindeguy said.

"The government has not taken extreme actions to control or punish political activities, nor have political parties openly violated the law, that is, they have both adopted a quite reasonable attitude over the problem. I believe there is mutual respect between the one which has the obligation to enforce the law and the one which has to obey it. It would be almost like a tacit agreement," Harguindeguy said.

Asked about the criticism made by Adm Emilio Massera (ret) of the process, especially of the economic policy, Harguindeguy said: "I will try not to play the game which may be involved in it."

He added: "We should not overlook our responsibility and status as military officers. We must observe our laws and regulations. Each force will have to decide what action to take. It is not proper to talk about this at this moment of the process. If the need arises to talk about it some day, the interior minister will do it now but, instead, the armed forces' unity, through a coherent attitude among the members of the three forces, would be favorable."

LATEST RESULTS CONTINUE TO SHOW SILES ZUAZO IN LEAD

PY021832 Paris AFP in Spanish 1806 GMT 2 Jun 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 2 July (AFP)--Here are the partial unofficial results of the Bolivian general elections after 1,181,998 valid votes, equivalent to 63 percent of the registered voters, have been counted:

1.	Hernan Siles Zuazo	441,328	37.3 percent
2.	Victor Paz Estenssoro	346,677	29.3 percent
3.	Hugo Banzer Suarez	211,681	17.9 percent
4.	Marcelo Quiroga	88,470	7.5 percent
5.	Rene Bernal Escalante	51,795	4.4 percent
6.	Luciano Tapia Quisbert	18,261	1.5 percent
7.	Ricardo Catoira	12,600	1.1 percent
8.	Walter Gonzalez Valda	11,186	1.0 percent

PADILLA PRAISES CONDUCT OF CANDIDATES, VOTERS

PY030211 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Gen David Padilla, president of the military junta, today expressed his satisfaction over the electoral event which took place throughout the national territory yesterday. Commenting to a group of journalists at the commercial center of La Paz, General Padilla noted the respectful and conscientious behavior of the citizenry at large and expressed his satisfaction with the patriotic spirit and political maturity shown by the people.

President Padilla said: "After casting my vote, I toured the city observing the behavior of the people, and I personally witnessed the orderly development of the election process in a way which speaks highly of the Bolivian people."

President Padilla added that there was tranquillity based on civic respect and awareness, and that consequently the event represented an important landmark in the republican history of Bolivia because of the normality and highly patriotic spirit in which the event was carried out. He also noted the absence of any incident throughout the national territory on such a magnificent day for the country's institutional life.

Referring to the unofficial data which have been made public in recent hours, President Padilla said that they were received by the people in as calm and orderly a manner as the government had expected they would be. He then said that it is to be hoped that the official results which will be released by the departmental electoral courts will not cause any change in attitude.

Referring to the candidates, General Padilla said that the people responded to the proposals which were made by those candidates, to the prestige they enjoy among the people, to their experience as leaders, and to the drawing power they have among their followers.

He then said that he was gratified by the fact that many Nationalist supporters cast their votes for General Hugo Banzer Suarez, and that the heavy support shown for Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz from the PS-1 was a pleasant surprise, a fact which should not reduce the merit of the candidates of other parties.

He then stated that at present there are four political parties in Bolivia with significant drawing power and that this was reflected in the number of votes cast for them. President Padilla finally talked about the guarantees under which the entire process developed, thus proving that the armed forces will always be alert to protect and secure peace for the Bolivian people.

OBSERVERS FORECAST TOUGH CONGRESSIONAL STRUGGLE

PY030033 Paris AFP in Spanish 2134 GMT 2 Jul 79 PY

[By special correspondent Albert Brun]

[Text] La Paz, 2 Jul (AFP)--Political observers pointed out here today that what Bolivia really did on Sunday was to appoint the voters who will decide at the congressional level who the future president will be without giving a chance for fair play, a situation which led, for example, to Salvador Allende's advent to the Chilean presidency.

While vote counts indicated that the leftwing Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) will attain the estimated 40 percent, nothing leads one to believe that the other parties will back up this victory in congress, according to independent analysts.

These analysts add that what will most probably happen will be that the first ballot will show the strength of the UDP, the MNR (Nationalist Revolutionary Movement) of Victor Paz Estenssoro, and of Gen Hugo Banzer's National Democratic Action (ADN). As a result of this first round of votes, Banzer will lose and the race will be between Siles Zuazo and Paz Estenssoro.

The observers say that neither the UDP nor the MNR would be willing to accept congressional alliances with Banzer. However, it is possible that MNR parliamentarians will desert this group and will practically appoint a new MNR leader by giving their vote to Siles Zuazo, who used to be Paz Estenssoro's comrade in the struggle in the past. However, this would be a reinforcement for the less radicalized faction within the UDP, the MNRI [National Revolutionary Movement of the Left], and detrimental to Jaime Paz' leftwing Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR).

Thus, the UDP is casting glances at Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz/ Socialist Party, which has turned out to be the surprise of these elections.

"We have a perfectly clear-cut policy: We maintain our socialist position. We will not give our votes either to Siles Zuazo or to Paz Estenssoro, since they both belong to the same rightwing faction," Quiroga Santa Cruz said to AFP.

"We will vote blank," he emphasized. "However," he added, "if our vote will decide between fascism and democracy during the congressional elections, we will not hesitate to back up the MNRI and its alliance, because it is not conservative.

"I want to solemnly reaffirm, however, that this will not prevent us from presenting formal charges against Hugo Banzer and the members of his administration, who are responsible for the corruption experienced by the country during his term in office, on 6 August, the very day the Congress is to be installed," Quiroga Santa Cruz emphasized.

Meanwhile, members of the MIR (the most important party within the UDP alliance) [as received] expressed confidence in political fair play: "If our majority is more than 100,000 votes, we are convinced that the Congress will acknowledge Siles Zuazo's victory without any need for either pacts or alliances," MIR leader and vice presidential candidate Jaime Paz told the AFP correspondent.

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER WARNS OF POSSIBLE COUP

PY030304 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0250 GMT 3 Jul 79 PY

[By special TELAM correspondent Carlos Cabeza Minarro]

[Text] La Paz, 2 Jul (TELAM)--Jose Felman Velarde, former foreign minister during Victor Paz Estenssoro's administration, warned here tonight that there will be a coup d'etat in Bolivia if the government does not turn over power to the candidate of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement.

At the same time, Paz' former foreign minister revealed that there are deep schisms within the armed forces because of the process which reached its climax this Sunday with the presidential elections which seem to be favorable to former President Hernan Siles Zuazo.

COUNTRY WILL NOT SEVER RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA

PY291547 La Paz Radio Panamericana network in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Bolivia will not sever its relations with the Nicaraguan Government and will maintain a position as an observer of the problems of that country in order not to upset the (?chances) of agreements which might emerge between Somoza's regime and the combatants of the Sandinist Liberation Front, Foreign Minister Jorge Escobari Cusicanqui asserted yesterday. He said that this is not a neutral position on the part of the Bolivian Government, but rather a desire to see how the Nicaraguans, cruelly punished by Somoza's police forces, will act. Although Bolivia and Nicaragua have no relations on the ambassadorial level, this does not mean that relations with that country will or will not be observed, said Foreign Minister Escobari during a 1-hour press conference.

The high degree of [word indistinct] in this country regarding the state of upheaval reigning in Nicaragua is shared by Venezuela and Colombia, the only countries of the Andean group which maintain their diplomatic links with Somoza's government; Ecuador and Peru have severed them in the last few days. The criterion of the Andean bloc countries is that Somoza should leave the government so that a regime wholly representative of the Nicaraguan people may be established and call free elections to democratically elect their [word indistinct], according to Escobari Cusicanqui's statement.

He stressed, however, that the Nicaraguan problem should be solved by the Nicaraguans themselves. He remarked that the Andean bloc, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia and Venezuela, achieved their objective at the OAS consultative meeting in Washington of preventing an intervention in the conflict in the Central American nation and defined their position of seeking permanent peace within a framework of justice and respect. We said that we do not wish a senseless radicalism, exacerbated by Somoza, to threaten the (?atmosphere) of peace and concord reigning in the continent.

Escobari said that the Bolivian delegation to the OAS consultative meeting reflected the concern of the people and the [word indistinct] attitude of the military junta government which desires the pacification of Nicaragua, respect for human rights and the holding there of free elections for the people to chose their rulers.

FRG AGREES TO RENEGOTIATE REACTOR DEAL WITH BRAZIL

PY261514 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Due to the delays experienced by the Brazilian nuclear problem, the Germans have agreed to renegotiate the commercial contract signed by Furnas Power Company and the KWU [Kraftwerkunion] to supply reactors for Angra II and III. This announcement has been made by NUCLEBRAS president Paulo Nogueira Batista, who added that from now on certain parts such as the pressurizer could be manufactured in Brazil and not in the FRG as had been planned.

IRAQ, ARGENTINA, PERU, MEXICO SEEK NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY

PY291533 Paris AFP in Spanish 0408 GMT 29 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 28 Jun (AFP)--Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro said here today that Iraq and several Latin American countries--Argentina, Mexico, Peru--have recently shown interest in purchasing Brazilian nuclear technology. During an interview with the press, Saraiva Guerreiro said that the Brazilian Government is now studying what kind of agreement can be signed with each of these countries. These agreements must be compatible with the nuclear agreement which was signed in 1975 between Brazil and the FRG and which provides for the purchase from the FRG of eight nuclear reactors, of uranium enrichment units and of nuclear fuel processing units. In view of this, some of the technological information which may be offered by Brazil needs the consent of the FRG Government and of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Guerreiro noted, however, that this consent will not be needed for those sectors in which Brazil has developed its own technology--mainly uranium treatment and security of nuclear reactors. Regarding the FRG-Brazilian agreement, Saraiva Guerreiro said that there is no link--as has been reported recently by the press--between the supply of FRG nuclear technology and the purchase of eight nuclear reactors. This will be done over a period from now until 1990. Brazil is at any rate willing to purchase the eight nuclear reactors within the framework of this agreement. The project is probably running behind the original schedule.

RALLY STAGED TO DEMAND AMNESTY FOR TERRORISTS

PY280006 Paris AFP in Spanish 2253 GMT 27 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 27 Jun (AFP)--Approximately 300 persons staged a rally here this afternoon to protest the exclusion of terrorists from the political amnesty proposal submitted today to the National Congress by the Brazilian Government. The public rally, which was staged in front of the local municipal palace, was organized by 38 organizations demanding a broad, general, unrestricted amnesty, including the National Student Union and the Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB), the only legal opposition party. At the end of the rally, which was staged in an orderly manner, the demonstrators paraded on several streets of the downtown area demanding amnesty for approximately 200 persons convicted on charges of involvement in terrorist activities.

No Amnesty for 195

PY301733 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 1550 GMT 30 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Planalto Palace released today a report--prepared by judge advocates at the request of the president of the republic--indicating that 195 persons, punished under exceptional laws, will not be amnestied because they have already been convicted. This figure may be higher in view of cases sent by judge advocates to the Superior Military Court.

Planalto Palace Press Secretary Marco Antonio Kraemer said that this figure was disclosed to dispel some doubts. We declined to give names since this would create discomfort among the families of the defendants themselves, because it would mean reviving past events.

FIRST HALF INFLATION PLACED AT 25.3 PERCENT

PY281823 Paris AFP in Spanish 1614 GMT 28 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 28 Jun (AFP)--According to statistics released here today by the Getulio Vargas Foundation [FGV], Brazilian inflation during the first 6 months of the current year will be 25.3 percent. According to a spokesman of the foundation, which prepares inflation and cost of living statistics for the government, inflation during the month of June will reach 3.7 percent. Economist Julian Chacel, who is charged with preparing the statistics, indicated that in 1979 inflation in Brazil should reach 45.7 percent.

DEPUTY CALLS FOR DEREGULATING ALCOHOL PRODUCTION

PY301731 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 30 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Deputy Herbert Levy has defended unregulated production of alcohol in the country, instead of controlled production. He said that this would facilitate the setting up of low-cost distilleries and would be a real means of creating work opportunities, in accordance with the national interest. He also said that free alcohol production would stimulate the use of the product in all areas where it could replace petroleum. The measure would mitigate the energy crisis and might even transform Brazil into an exporting country.

FINANCE MINISTER GIVES TRADE DEFICIT FIGURES

PY301841 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 30 Jun 79 PY

[Text] On releasing trade figures for May, Finance Minister Karlos Rischbieter has conceded that the petroleum prices may cause Brazilian imports to exceed $16 billion this year. He expressed his hope, however, that coffee and soybean sales will compensate in part for the loss in our trade balance by bringing our exports to more than $15 billion. He declined to give any estimate of the Brazilian trade deficit for this year, which has been unofficially estimated at $1.4 billion, since it seems imminent that the first half of the year will close with a $700 million difference in favor of imports.

From January to May this year, the Brazilian trade deficit reached $591 million, that is, 63.7 percent higher than that of the same period of last year. The deficit in May was $148 million, while the deficit was only $17 million in May 1978 and $22 million in last April, that is the May 1979 deficit was 776 percent higher than that of May 1978.

During the first 5 months of the year, exports reached $5,625,000,000, that is, 18.4 percent higher than that obtained in the same period of 1978, and imports reached $6,216,000,000, that is, 21.6 percent higher than that of last year. [words indisting] imports reached $1,450,000,000 and exports, $1,082,000,000.

BRIEFS

NEW GOVERNOR APPOINTED--The Senate yesterday approved the appointment of Marcelo Miranda as the new governor of the State of Mato Grosso do Sur to replace former Governor Harry Amorin. [Sao Paulo Radio Sandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 28 Jun 79 PY]

LEIGH: NATION'S DOMESTIC PROBLEMS LEAD TO WORLD ISOLATION

PY022224 Paris AFP in Spanish 1913 GMT 2 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 2 Jul (AFP)--The former government junta member, Gen Gustavo Leigh, stated here today that Chile is facing a "severe" international isolation due to its domestic problems. Leigh said during a radio interview that "we are more and more isolated and drawing away from everyone else, and still we implement measures which worsen this situation." In the interview broadcast today, Monday, by Radio Cooperativa of Santiago, Chile, the former commander in chief of the air force acknowledged his status of opponent of the administration to which he had belonged "because after 6 years there has not been much progress," he explained. Asked about the international effects of the country's current status, Leigh indicated that "there may be all kinds of consequences, but none of them will be favourable to Chile." From the point of view of national security he indicated that the isolation was "severe and very significant."

In making an overall evaluation of the government since he was removed on 24 July 1979, the former air force commander in chief said, "I see it in worse shape at both the domestic and foreign levels." He admitted, however, that he would never regret having participated in the uprising against Allende's administration on 11 September 1973, because "we were facing a dead end on the verge of a civil war."

He added: "Now that we have switched from such a sad period to a perpetual dictatorship is another thing altogether. I always viewed the 1973 movement as aimed at restoring the country's institutionality, healing its scars and returning to normal." The general explained that his image as the "hardliner" within the junta was created by the journalists. "All my life I have believed in free and democratic governments," he concluded.

NEW LABOR LAWS ALLOW STRIKES AFTER BARGAINING FAILS

PY021909 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1220 GMT 2 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 1 Jul (LATIN)--The military government announced to the nation tonight that it has approved new laws which will give Chile a more modern style of unionism. According to the official announcement, unions will be "free, democratic and apolitical." The new laws, which replace others that have been in force for almost 50 years, grant each worker the freedom to decide whether he wants to become a union member or not, and authorize only those who are voluntary members of a union to pay monthly dues.

The laws also authorize the formation of unions in enterprises with no fewer than eight employees. They authorize the election of union leaders by their union base through secret and free votes. They reassert complete freedom for unions to hold meetings, they insure the secret vote of the union membership for all important decisions. They grant automatic judicial status to each union created, and require unions to reopen their activities in their area of competence, but without becoming involved in politics.

The laws were approved this weekend after extensive study by the government junta, which is made up of the armed forces commanders and headed by President Augusto Pinochet. They authorize strikes for up to 60 days, but only after collective bargaining between workers and employers has failed.

The laws also establish that if the strike significantly affects the activities of the enterprise, the employer may order the temporary closure of the enterprise or, to avoid this harsh measure, he has the alternative of hiring temporary employees, thus enabling him to exercise his right to manage his own enterprise. The latter does not mean that the work contract of those on strike will not be fully in force during the 60-day period.

Moreover, the employer will be obliged to make an offer which, on the whole, at least establishes an automatic salary increase of 10 percent of the increase in the cost of living, indemnification for termination of services, and other privileges and working conditions similar to those established in the labor contracts in force.

The announcement of the new labor laws was made over the national radio and television network by labor minister Jose Pinera. He said that those employees working for the government, municipalities, public utilities enterprises, or those who work in enterprises whose paralyzation would bring serious damage to the provision of the people's health, the economy or national security "cannot strike for reasons which concern the well-being of all." This affects the 35,000 men working in the four large government-owned copper mines. These mines are El Teniente, Chuquicamata, El Salvador and Andina. These four deposits last year yielded 876,495 metric tons of fine copper.

When there is a disagreement in the collective bargaining within government enterprises, a high-ranking official will be the first to mediate, and if this fails, the mediation will be carried out by arbitrary courts made up of experts. According to Pinera, in the majority of cases, the new labor laws allow strikes "because it is a social fact which cannot be denied." He added, however, that "it is indispensable for strikes to be defined in accordance with the new concept of collective bargaining since strikes cannot be carried out in accordance with those traditional terms which make them indefinite and hinder the employer from managing his enterprise."

Pinera said that collective bargaining, which has not been allowed since the military government took power 6 years ago, will be gradually enforced in accordance with a calendar included in the law for the several enterprises beginning on 16 August and ending on 17 April 1980.

The military junta also approved a law which extends the subsidy granted to those enterprises which increase the hiring of workers over 55 years of age.

Pinera added that as a means to strengthen all aspects of "the just balance between the position of workers and employers" the government also approved a law which regulates the union association of employers. This law includes the same regulations applied in the union organization law. According to the former labor laws, Chilean workers were obliged to be members of the sole union of an enterprise and were forced to pay monthly union dues which were deducted from their salaries. Moreover, the entire activities and operations of the unions were controlled by government bodies. Now these unions will be controlled only by labor courts.

Pinera noted that the labor plan issued by the military regime which is made up of the recently approved laws "establishes for the first time in Chile the bases for a free and democratic labor movement."

PRESIDENT HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN SPAIN

LD280105 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] On the next to last day of his official visit to Spain, President of Colombia Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala held a press conference in the Madrid International Press Club. The Colombian president stated that as a result of the dialog initiated a while ago with King Juan Carlos, it has been decided that Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez will travel to Bogota in October. Turbay Ayala emphasized the importance of the joint declaration signed by the foreign ministers of both countries, which refers especially to the agreements of dual nationality and diplomatic representation in countries where one of the two countries has no embassy. He also stressed the value of the agreements on cooperation in the field of railways, and Colombian naval and mining industries with Spain, and the possibility that Spain could constitute a base for communication between the Ibero-American countries, especially the Andean Pact countries and the EEC.

In reply to a question he said that the state of siege is being maintained and will be maintained in his country due to the indiscriminate action of subversive forces. He said that on one occasion these forces had (?stolen) 5,000 light arms from an army unit. He added that if human rights have been violated in Colombia, this has been done by subversive or extremist groups who kipnap people and burn bodies. At another point, the Colombian president exonerated communism from blame for the situation in Nicaragua, saying that all this is due to the government of Somoza, which has been in absolute power for 40 years.

Turbay Ayala advised the Arab countries, exporters of oil, to show better solidarity with the underdeveloped countries, the principal victims of the price rises in crude oil. During the press conference, specific reference was made to the EEC economic policy, which he called discriminatory towards Ibero-America.

TURBAY UNABLE TO INSURE FUTURE OIL SUPPLY

PA030112 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--President Turbay Ayala was not able to obtain a sure oil supply source. During his recent visit to Mexico, he was told that the country could only negotiate sales for 1981 because all its [word indisting] production was sold for the next 18 months. In Venezuela, President Luis Herrera Camping told the Colombian chief of state at the Cartagena summit meeting that the country's production for this year was already sold, that it would probably have some surplus in 1980. Great Britain, which found some rich deposits in the North Sea, does not dare sell a single barrel because it is basically concerned over future reserves.

Furthermore, there is still the price factor. Colombia cannot continue to buy oil at $30 and sell it at subsidized prices of less than $20. If this situation is extended, the country's bankruptcy is inevitable. The monetary reserves would be cleaned out in less than 2 years. The problem lies in the fact that with the social situation, a readjustment requires extensive studies of the handling of complementary instruments such as transportation and workers subsides. The country, however, is already prepared for a new adjustment in the price of fuels, and government experts speak of figures above 100 percent. The third possibility is rationing. In Colombia that rationing should be effected in the coming months.

Rich countries such as the United States, Germany, Japan and France committed themselves to reducing their energy consumption by 5 percent, and industrialized nations such as Germany and France agreed to limit the production of high fuel consuming automobiles. In addition, they agreed to limit heat to 19 degrees [presumably centigrade]--in winter and 23 in summer in order to save energy.

MINES MINISTRY ANNOUNCES OIL DRILLING PROGRAM

PA030032 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--This year Colombia will initiate its most aggressive oil drilling program in difficult to reach areas such as the Eastern plains, the Amazon jungle and the continental shelf. Acting Mines and Energy Minister Hernando (Barcuch) Martinez has noted that the goal is to drill 730 wells in the next 10 years. This would cost more than $3.5 billion, $1.5 billion of which will be covered by the Colombian petroleum enterprise and the rest by private capital through partnership agreements. The acting minister said that the probabilities of success for the program should be analyzed in the light of results obtained in the past few years, during which 57 wells have been explored at a cost of approximately $144 million. He said that this is an indicator, considering the few exploration activities in the past decade. As of 1980 these activities will have to be increased to a maximum so that the country may be self-sufficient in the oil industry.

ECOPETROL ESTIMATES COST OF OPEC PRICE INCREASE

PA291502 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The Colombian Petroleum Enterprise [ECOPETROL] has estimated that the increase in the international petroleum prices represents an additional expenditure of 40 million pesos a day for the country. OPEC increased the price per barrel from $17 to $20. This means that Colombia will have to spend $3.6 billion to import petroleum during the next 4 years. Colombia has to import petroleum and petroleum byproducts due to low domestic production, which will reach only 89,000 barrels a day by 1982. Colombia began to import petroleum in 1974.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON NICARAGUAN REFUGEES, GUERRILLA STRUGGLE

PA291547 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The Colombian Government will not return the weapons confiscated from Nicaraguan refugees who arrived at San Andres Island last week. Acting Defense Minister Gen Jaime Sarmiento said that the government will reject the refugees' request because Colombia cannot contribute to the civil war in Nicaragua. Regarding the refugees' boats, the general said that they will have to obtain the approval of the Foreign Ministry to leave the country.

Sarmiento spoke to newsmen at the end of an ordinary cabinet meeting at San Carlos Palace last night. Referring to the Colombian armed revolutionary groups, he said that the army nearly has subversion under control. We are working to break up the Guerrilla groups because subversion had acquired almost dramatic characteristics, the acting minister said. We admitted that the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia has recently made one of the greatest advances in its history. He said that no date has been set for the military court that will try those involved in the M-19 group. He added that the assassins of former Minister Pablo Buelvas will be summoned on Tuesday to be tried by a military court.

GOVERNMENT INCREASES GASOLINE PRICE, SALARIES

PA012300 Paris AFP in Spanish 0540 GMT 1 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 30 Jun (AFP)--According to an official announcement, the Peruvian Government has issued a decree increasing the price of fuel by 6 percent effective 1 July. Eighty-four octane gasoline will increase in price from 170 to 180 soles and 95 octane gasoline will increase from 195 to 206 soles (224 soles equal $1).

The increase also refers to salaries, in the government as well as the private sector, which will be increased by 3,000 soles ($13) on the same date. The increase in the price of oil declared by OPEC in Geneva last week was one of the reasons given for the increase in the price of fuel.

STRIKING TEACHERS, POLICE CLASH IN LIMA

PA030023 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2058 GMT 2 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 2 Jul (LATIN)--Many teachers and policemen clashed here today during demonstrations held on the eve of the first month anniversary of the nationwide teachers strike.

While a group of teachers has been occupying La Merced Church for the past 4 days, numerous strikers went into the streets of downtown Lima at noon to protest what they describe as the government's lack of attention to their demands for higher salaries.

The police made several arrests. They used water hoses to disperse the demonstrators and prevented the delivery of food and clothes to the teachers who are occupying the church. Most of the stores in the area of the incidents remained closed.

Meanwhile, Peruvian President Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez met with some cabinet members at the Government Palace.

Yesterday, the government authorized a number of price increases which affected articles such as sugar, bread, rice and gasoline and transportation fares.

As a way of c ensating for those increases, the government ordered a general wage increase equiv lent to $14 a month. This increase was criticized by the teachers, who are demanding a $100 increase.

ASSEMBLY CONCLUDES WORK ON NEW CONSTITUTION

PY291523 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpt] After 48 sessions lasting a total of over 200 hours, the constituent assembly yesterday concluded the constitutional debate to approve the new Peruvian constitution. The approved articles were passed to the editing committee for the corrections which may be necessary. The date of the promulgation of the constitution will be fixed when the editing committee finishes its work.

BRIEFS

MINERAL DEPOSIT DISCOVERED--The executive president of CENTROMIN-PERU [state mining enterprise] announced in Lima yesterday the discovery of a copper, zinc, silver and molybdenum deposit in the area of (?Tapaca) in Tacna Department. The official indicated that efforts are being made to extract enough ore to justify the installation of a processing plant nearby. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jun 79 PY]

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES OPEC MEETING, DENIES NAVY OFFICERS' RESIGNATIONS

PA300329 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 29 Jun 79 PA

[Euclides Perez report from Miraflores Palace]

[Excerpts] The rumor that several high-ranking Navy officers have asked to be discharged has been allowed to circulate but is completely groundless. This was the president's response when asked by newsmen at Miraflores Palace:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, what about the high-ranking Navy officers who have allegedly asked to be discharged?

[Answer] I think the media have been spreading too many rumors about this and you will see that in the end these rumors will turn out to be groundless.

[Question] Mr President, in view of the fact that the thesis seeking to unite prices at the OPEC level--which was a Venezuelan proposal--did not succeed at OPEC, could it be said that this thesis has failed?

[Answer] Venezuela did not fail at OPEC. In the first place, Venezuela obtained that the establishment of an OPEC news agency be considered, precisely in order to try to check the speculation that other news agencies always indulge in concerning the OPEC countries' stands. Venezuela also obtained--and this was one of Minister Calderon Berti's most outstanding achievements--the reactivation of the OPEC financing fund with $800 million. The Venezuelan Government had proposed this to the other associates during our minister's tour through the Middle East, North Africa and Ecuador.

Even though total price unification was not achieved, a system of coordinates was established which, of course, will provide many more guarantees to both producers and consumers than the previous system. Lastly, Caracas will be the site of the next OPEC conference, which is slated for December. If all this can be viewed as failure... [recording ends in mid-sentence]

It has also been learned here at Miraflores Palace that the national government is preparing its response to the position adopted by the industrialized countries' meeting in Japan in the face of the new oil price increases decreed by OPEC.

Comments on Human Rights Policy

PA291709 Caracas VENPRES Diplomatic Service in Spanish 0610 GMT 29 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 28 Jun (VENPRES)--President Luis Herrera Campins said today, on leaving the inaugural session of the colloquium on human rights, that no other government or group of governments has done more than Venezuela and the Andean Pact countries to achieve a political and democratic formula for Nicaragua's future. The president said: We apply the theory of the state as a promotor in the field of human rights by having Venezuela do its part and trying to persuade other countries to do theirs. Herrera Campins said that his government's basic policy is, on the one hand, to guarantee all constitutional rights and rights which derive from the human condition. In this way our attitude and position serve as an example which, without words, at least invites others to follow suit. In the short term, he said, as we are doing with Nicaragua, we work effectively and thoroughly in attempting to establish the bases of those rights which are the ones that lead to a climate of freedom.

GENERAL RANGEL SWORN IN AS DEFENSE MINISTER

PA292256 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 29 Jun 79 PA

[Text] New Defense Minister Gen Luis Enrique Rangel has been sworn in by President Luis Herrera Campins. The ceremony, which took place in the presidential office at Miraflores, was attended by the minister of the Secretariat of the Presidency, the Council of Ministers secretary and President Herrera's private secretary.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA REPLACED

PA292137 Paris AFP in Spanish 1819 GMT 29 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 29 Jun (AFP)--The official news agency VENPRES announced today that Venezuela has evacuated 14 persons from its embassy in Nicaragua and replaced its charge d'affairs. A Venezuelan Air Force plane left Managua for Panama carrying charge d'affairs Cornelio Sanchez, his family and 14 other Venezuelan citizens. According to VENPRES, Ramon Godoy was placed in charge of the Venezuelan Embassy with the principal mission of looking after the physical welfare of the 130 refugees still present in the embassy.

MINES MINISTER ON ADDITIONAL OIL REVENUES

PA300012 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 29 Jun 79 PA

[Text] As a result of the most recent oil price increases, Venezuela will receive 6.5 billion bolivares in additional revenues, Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti has announced. He said that the OPEC meeting, which revised the previous prices, has established a double price system. According to Minister Calderon Berti, a group of countries will charge $18 per barrel, while an even more numerous group has been authorized to sell crude oil at $23. He announced that the oil-exporting countries have disregarded a suit filed against them in the United States for the alleged violation of an antitrust law. He also said that several OPEC countries will raise their current production levels.

PETROVEN HAS ADEQUATE FUNDS TO GUARANTEE SELF-SUFFICIENCY

PA302146 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 27 Jun 79 p 2-1 PA

[Text] The Venezuelan Petroleum Company [PETROVEN] has adequate financial reserves to guarantee the self-sufficiency of its investment programs over the next few years. This means that the petroleum industry will not need to resort to foreign loans or funds from the national budget in order to implement its investment programs, which amount to approximately $25 billion over the next 10 years.

According to reports gathered at PETROVEN yesterday, the firm's financial situation could not be better because the industry has a reserve fund for future investment which amounts to more than 10 billion bolivares in addition to the funds to cover the 1979 investment program. There is also the possibility of obtaining substantial profits over the coming years because of the progressive increase in oil prices. PETROVEN's 1979 budget amounts to approximately 7 billion bolivares. It is estimated that it will be more than 9 billion bolivares in 1980. It was also stated that PETROVEN's estimated investment for the next 10 years will amount to 110 billion bolivares, including 20 billion to be invested in the Orinoco oil strip.

PRI WINS CONGRESSIONAL, GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS

PA021252 Paris AFP in Spanish 0424 GMT 2 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Jul (AFP)--The ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) won a majority in the congressional elections held today. It also carried all seven gubernatorial posts which were at stake in the elections. For the first time, a woman, Griselda Lopez, a PRI candidate, will be the governor of a Mexican State.

COMMUNIST PARTY MEETS REQUIREMENT FOR LEGAL STATUS

PA021545 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0548 GMT 2 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Jul (EFE)--The Mexican Communist Party (PCM) announced last night that it obtained registration as a political organization following today's elections. Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, PCM secretary general, said the party estimates that it won more than enough votes required (1.5 percent) by the federal law on political organizations to receive legal status. The PCM participated in the elections in a provisional status on the condition that it had to obtain more than 1.5 percent of the vote to continue operating as a legal political party.

PARTIES COMPLAIN ABOUT ELECTION IRREGULARITIES

PA021559 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0230 GMT 2 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Jul (EFE)--ULTIMAS NOTICIAS DOMINICAL, a Mexico City evening paper, reported tonight that there were many irregularities today during the nationwide elections. The weekly says the army had to reinforce security in this city's 38th district because of the personal rivalry between the candidates of the (governing) Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI] and the (liberal rightist) National Action Party [PAN]. It also says the Communist Party complained that its followers were not able to vote in that district and that ballots disappeared in two other districts, 24,000 in one and 40,000 in another. There was no representative of the opposition groups at many polls.

There were complaints also about PRI candidates campaigning this morning and about errors concerning the register and the setting up of the polls. The PAN charged that in Hermosillo, Sonora State, its representatives were unable to get on the ballot. In San Nicolas de los Garza, 900 km north of here, the army had to increase security in expectation of incidents. However, as of 1800, when the polls closed, no problems had been reported. The Mexican Democratic Party (which claims to be close to Christian Democracy) charged that in Lagos de Moreno, Jalisco State, (approximately 600 km northwest of here), members of the governing party were allowed to vote without voting credentials. The PAN stated that the Nuevo Leon State, where voting for governor is also on, a "big fraud" is being prepared.

The Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution (PARM)--a splinter of the PRI--has charged that serious irregularities took place in Tamaulipas State (on the U.S. border northeast of here). According to the PARM, approximately 1,000 persons with drug-trafficking records were among voters at the Tamaulipas polls. The PARM also charged that one of its militants was beaten at one polling station. The Socialist Workers Party charged that in Cholula, Puebla State, (approximately 80 km southwest of here), almost 20,000 ballots were lost. The party also accused the media of ignoring the elections. However, by evening none of these complaints has been presented officially to the Federal Election Commission.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO REVEALS TOPICS OF TALKS WITH TORRIJOS

PA022028 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpts] We talked with General Torrijos about Nicaragua, of course, and about the need to avoid a power vacuum there when Somoza withdraws, President Carazo has explained. We also discussed the OAS resolution and the advisability of establishing a positive institutional representation that would guarantee solution of the country's basic problems. Those were the main topics of discussion in the Torrijos-Carazo meeting in Puntarenas yesterday, according to a statement made to us by the president himself.

We are concerned about Nicaragua's future, President Carazo said. Inter-American solidarity requires that all countries, peoples and governments participate actively in the reconstruction of Nicaragua. We are all concerned about the future of that country, and and General Torrijos' visit yesterday provided a very useful occasion to discuss this, President Carazo added. In addition, President Carazo said he is maintaining a close relationship with the strongman of Panama because Panama was the first country he visited after becoming president.

When the president was asked about the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, he said it represents an effort to institutionalize that country. Regarding recognition of the junta, Carazo said this would be done through joint action with other countries as part of the measures to implement the resolution adopted by the OAS. The president again reiterated the Costa Rican Government's determination to help the Nicaraguan refugees in our country in line with Costa Rica's tradition of hospitality.

UN OFFICIAL MEETS WITH ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES ON NICARAGUA

PA030145 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2200 GMT 2 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Miss Patricia Dorian, secretary of the UN Human Rights Commission, met this morning with Deputy Vargas Carbonell, vice president of the Legislative Assembly, and other legislative officials and U.S. Embassy officials. She is paying a visit to learn the opinion of Costa Rican politicians on the Nicaraguan situation and on the United States' policy on this issue. She said that the United States has changed its position regarding Latin American political problems. She added that in the case of Nicaragua, it has not invaded or directly intervened, thus opening the way for the alternative of a peace force being maintained in Nicaragua or a cease-fire being established and a provisional government installed which will represent all the Nicaraguan political sectors.

DEPUTY MINISTER SAYS SOMOZA HAS NOT RECEIVED PLANES

PA030226 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Costa Rica has proof that Somoza is not receiving planes. Deputy [Interior] Minister Montealegre said this afternoon that President Somoza is not receiving planes. It had been reported a few days ago that the Nicaraguan president had received 20 planes from Israel. Deputy Minister Montealegre said Somoza is trying to make the Sandinist National Liberation Front believe that he has greater military might. If Somoza had those 20 planes, he would have done away with all living beings, Deputy Minister Montealegre said.

MORE NICARAGUAN REFUGEES ARRIVE IN LIMON

PA021413 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Jul 79 PA

[Text] A group of 78 Nicaraguan refugees, including men, women and children, arrived at Red Cross headquarters in Limon yesterday. After being vaccinated they will be sent to Guanacaste, where the refugee centers are located. The first group of 15 persons arrived last week seeking refuge form the civil war in Nicaragua.

EL SALVADOR

PRESIDENT ROMERO DELIVERS STATE OF UNION MESSAGE

PA021547 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2309 GMT 1 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran President Carlos Humberto Romero said during his message to the Legislative Assembly today that he is opposed to the violence which has been developing in the country. The government completed its second year in power today and, following a constitutional mandate, the president reported to the assembly. Romero said that groups seeking to confuse international public opinion have continued a propaganda campaign designed to give El Salvador a bad image.

Referring to the domestic situation, he said that violence has obviously increased with its sequel of kidnapings, extorsion, occupations of embassies and churches, murders and terrorist acts which are part of a plan to bring about a violent change and establish a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship. Romero affirmed that his government is opposed to violence regardless of its origin or the social station or political positions of its victims. "I know that Salvadorans are peaceful and I am convinced that the social and economic transformations required by the country so that the large underprivileged majorities can understand the true meaning of democracy can be achieved only in a climate of peace and adherence to the law," Romero said.

The president said that "our country is experiencing a difficult era in its history because a cruel, senseless and inhuman fanaticism is trying to uproot our nationalistic feelings." He said that the situation in El Salvador and his responsibility as president prompted him to call for a national dialog to analyze problems with a patriotic outlook in order to find formulas to promote social progress and economic development. He told those who have not become involved in this dialog that the doors are open to them because their absence entails a negative position that will have historical repercussions. He said that Salvadorans will never accept violence as a means of achieving changes or political transformations. He stressed that it is necessary to uncover the real motivations of those wishing to use violence as the banner of a political struggle to replace the democratic system with a totalitarian dictatorship opposed to freedom and human dignity.

Romero reiterated that the Salvadoran people have the right to live in peace. For this reason, the army is patriotically fulfilling tis constitutional mission. It seeks to strengthen the democratic system as an institution at the service of the people, he said. The president added that the army is aware of the country's sociopolitical situation. It realizes that sweeping transformations are urgently required but that they must be made in an orderly, peaceful and legal fashion. For this reason, and becuase it is aware of its historical responsibility, the army guarantees the people's constitutional right to vote in the coming elections, General Romero said, referring to the mayoral and legislative elections scheduled to be held next year.

He also recalled the violent events of this year and explained that they led to the declaration of the state of siege, which has remained in effect because the situations that led to its establishment have not disappeared.

He concluded by calling for unity and said that a change in attitude is urgently required in order to understand that social justice must be promoted in El Salvador as the fruit of democracy. He added: "We must humanize wealth [humanizar la riqueza] and create awareness in order to achieve such social changes."

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES DECISION TO JOIN OLADE

Pa301721 Paris AFP in Spanish 1431 GMT 30 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 30 Jun (AFP)--It was officially reported here that El Salvador has announced its decision to become a member of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE).

The OLADE permanent secretariat, with headquarters in Quito, has received a note from the Salvadoran economy under secretary indicating that the instrument ratifying the Lima agreement, which created OLADE, will be delivered to the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry in the next few days.

GUATEMALA

CASTRO SAID TO TRY TO UNIFY CENTRAL AMERICAN GUERRILLAS

PA030408 Paris AFP in Spanish 0339 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Jul (AFP)--Fidel Castro is trying to unify the guerrilla groups of Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala, government spokesman Carlos Toledo Vielman said here today. The information was given to the Guatemalan Government, according to Toledo, by the U.S. intelligence service.

According to the report, a Cuban official had met with leaders of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, the rebel armed forces and the Guatemalan Labor Party (Clandestine Communist Party) to exhort them to merge their subversive struggle in Guatemala, Toledo Vielman added. Similar activity was reportedly carried in El Salvador, the government spokesman said. The government is expected to publicly denounce these activities tomorrow.

BRIEFS

ADMISSION INTO OLADE--Quito, 16 Jun (EFE)--Guatemala was admitted as a member of the Latin American Energy Organization [OLADE] in Quito this week. This raises to 21 the number of OLADE member countries. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0840 GMT 16 Jun 79 PA]

NEW CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP--In a historic session at the National Congress this morning, the legislature elected its leadership for 1979-1980. The leadership is made up of Manuel Polanco Ramirez, president; Jose Trinidad Ucles Ramirez, first vice president; Oscar Rivas Garcia, second vice president; and Leopoldo Urrutia Beltran, Moises Everildo Fuentes Navarro, Guillermo Romero Peralta and Jose Ramiro Quijada Fernandez, first, second, third and fourth secretary, respectively. [Guatemala City Diario de Centro America in Spanish 15 Jun 79 p 3 PA]

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA SAYS HE MAY STEP DOWN, CONSTITUTIONALLY

PA021800 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Somoza is ready to step down. All indications are that President Anastasio Somoza has adopted a somewhat more flexible position after his oft-repeated statements to various European and American news media that only over his dead body would he be deprived of power, According to reliable sources, Somoza held a lengthy meeting with the general staff on Saturday and announced that he would be willing to relinquish his post, provided a constitutional channel is found. According to this report, Somoza reiterated that he might not go along with the suggestion to leave the presidency in the hands of his friend, Senator Pablo Rener.

U.S. OFFICIAL REPORTEDLY SAYS SOMOZA WILL RESIGN

PA030121 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Somoza is going to resign from power. Mr John Martin, in charge of U.S. political affairs in Nicaragua, told newsman Eduardo Alvir that Somoza is getting ready to leave Nicaragua. The U.S. official said that by Saturday, at the latest, Somoza will no longer rule the neighboring country. The aforementioned is an agreement with the United States to establish a new government that is not the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo will return to Managua on Wednesday to wind up the negotiations with Somoza.

RECONSTRUCTION JUNTA WILL HONOR CREDIT COMMITMENTS

PA022334 Paris AFP in Spanish 2204 GMT 2 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 2 Jul (AFP)--The junta of the provisional Government of National Reconstruction will honor all credit commitments even though most of the money has been used to benefit Somoza and not the country, businessman Alfonso Robelo, one of the five junta members, said here today. In an interview granted in San Jose, Costa Rica to the Peruvian magazine CARETAS and published today, Robelo made, however, a distinction between loans from international agencies like the World Bank, which generally have been supervised, and commercial credits by private banks such as those by the First National City Bank.

It is difficult to be specific at this stage. He said, presently the provisional junta only has outlines on the matter and that lenient conditions will be demanded for the repayment of these debts, with terms as long as 20 years. In reply to a question, Robelo informed CARETAS that obviously we shall take into consideration the degree of awareness that the various credit sources had of the corruption existing in Nicaragua.

He estimated that since the earthquake, which desolated Managua in 1972, up to the present, Somoza increased the foreign debt by $1 billion and that now it stands at $1.3 billion. I believe that only some 40 percent of these funds were used correctly, Robelo said. This means that there are $600 million which no one can account for, he said to the interviewers.

Regarding the junta's economic policy, Robelo reasserted that it will be of a mixed government-private sector type, but reserving for the state the exploitation of the subsoil, energy, fishing rights and natural forests. The banks will not have priority but there will be a strict control of savings and they will be channeled toward reconstruction. The Nicaraguan National Bank will be strengthened, Robelo concluded.

CARDENAL DISCLAIMS CHARGES GUERRILLAS ARE COMMUNISTS

PA300413 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Caracas--Priest Ernesto Cardenal, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], affirmed today that the Nicaraguan people are not afraid of a Sandinist victory and claimed that nobody has yet proven that the guerrillas are communist. Cardenal, who arrived in Caracas yesterday for a 12-day visit during which he will attend a number of events in solidarity with the FSLN struggle, accused the international news agencies of disseminating the idea that if the Sandinists win, their victory would represent a triumph for international communism. They say that, but they have not provided any evidence that the guerrillas are communist, Cardenal commented. But Cardenal himself did not answer in the negative when asked by newsmen whether a communist government would be established in Nicaragua if the Sandinists win.

VENEZUELAN BREAK IN RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA SOUGHT

PA022327 Caracas Radio Continent Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 2 Jul 79 PA

[Euclides Perez report from Miraflores Palace]

[Excerpts] Nicaraguan Father Ernesto Cardenal has suggested to Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins that Venezuela break diplomatic relations with his country. According to Cardenal it is no longer justified that Venezuela should have an embassy in Nicaragua--even if it is a refuge for those who are politically persecuted by Somoza--because the Sandinists have liberated an extensive part of that Central American country. Here is what Ernesto Cardenal and President Luis Herrera Campins had to say:

[Begin recording] [Question] Who (?supplies) weapons to the National Guard?

[Cardenal] The United States Government had always supplied arms to Somoza, but not any more. Israel is providing them and, according to the Caracas newspapers, Somoza has just received 20 combat planes from Israel.

[Question] To what extent can the OAS position help topple Anastasio Somoza's regime?

[Cardenal] That has been definitive for us and very important and we are very grateful for it, particularly to Venezuela. [sentence as heard]

[Question] But from a practical point of view?

[Cardenal] Well, we also need it to be implemented through the break of relations by democratic, progressive countries and the recognition of the new Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, which now represents all the opposition. We are confident, although not certain, that this will be so.

[Question] Will you ask President Luis Herrera Campins to sever relations?

[Cardenal] Well, I want to air the views of the Nicaraguan people, who want that.

[Question] Don't you think the Venezuelan Embassy in Nicaragua is a refuge for those who are politically persecuted by Anastasio Somoza, an open door to freedom?

[Cardenal] Well, this is not necessary any more because there are many liberated areas in the country where those who are being persecuted by the dictatorship can seek refuge. And right now it is actually Somozists who are seeking refuge at the embassies.

[Question] Is it true that the Sandinist offensive has been cut back in the past few hours?

[Cardenal] No, by no means. However, it is guerrilla warfare and not a war of positions. Often attacks are staged in one place and then the attack stops there and begins somewhere else.

[Question] What is the president's reply to the priest's proposal?

[Herrera Campins] So far we have not met, but just talked to you [newsmen]. I just want to tell you what you already know very well, that I am a man obsessed with results. Thus, all the steps we are taking in international policy, both bilaterally and multilaterally with the Andean Pact countries and the OAS, are aimed at achieving positive and effective results. That is why I have always called for an understanding of the attitude of a democratic country which is very firmly defending human rights and wants the tremendous drama which is underway in Nicaragua to end soon and well so that a broad, democratic government can be established with the largest participation possible by the people, ready to redress all the effects of the long decades of dictatorship.

[Question] What about what Father Ernesto Cardenal said, that the Venezuelan Embassy in Nicaragua is no longer justified because there are many liberated areas?

[Herrera Campins] Well, I was listening to him very respectfully. You know that I hear all proposals with interest and love, but I repeat that I have not had the opportunity to talk to him because we have been speaking with you. [end recording]

JUNTA REPORTS ARRIVAL OF SUPPLIES FOR SOMOZA

PA030240 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0032 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Communique No 13 issued by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua on 2 July 1979; read by unidentified junta spokesman--live or recorded]

[Text] The press office of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua announces that reliable reports have been received which indicate that at dawn on 21 June, a Hercules plane landed at the Managua Airport. It immediately moved to the hangars of the genocidal National Air Force [FAN]. That Hercules plane transported to Managua a deadly cargo of 400 rockets and 80 500-lb bombs destined to be dropped on the heroic city of Leon, territory liberated by the people in arms and their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

The same reliable report added that 11 P-51 fighter planes were expected to arrive today at Puerto Cabezas, on the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast. The report also indicated the names of three genocidal pilots guilty of the death and sorrow of thousands of Nicaraguans. These genocidal pilots are Carlos Vargas Varguitas, who, flying at 5,000 feet, dropped bombs and fired rockets on the heavily populated Bello Horizonte neighborhood of Managua; Capt Oscar Gutierrez Lugo, one of the Llamarada brothers; and another pilot only identified as Captain Moreira.

We also want to call the attention of the democratic and free countries of the world to the unofficial report from Miami which indicates that 1,000 Somozist Cubans are ready to join the assassin ranks of the tyrant's guard. They include several pilots. The arrival of these 1,000 Somozist Cubans in Nicaraguan territory--if they have the courage to get near the firing line--is a provocation aimed at internationalizing the conflict.

2 July 1979, Year of Liberation

FSLN SAYS HUNDREDS OF MERCENARIES IN GUARD RANKS

PA292335 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 2000 GMT 29 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpts] This morning Somoza's genocidal pilots began to use in their macabre actions the planes which war criminal Anastasio Somoza received from the Zionists in Tel Aviv, Israel. Early this morning those pilots began to bombard the civilian populations of Nindiri, Masatepe, Titinogo and other places under the control of our Sandinist forces. They also dropped barrels of gasoline with shrapnel [as heard] on San Cristobal District, eastern Managua, where our fighters continue to wage a fierce struggle against the outlaws of Somoza's infantry.

The Sandinist people of our country will be represented at the 8th Panamerican games by a symbolic cultural delegation. The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has designated Ernesto Cardenal as spokesman for the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] to represent it in the cultural activities which will be held in Puerto Rico. The Mexican newspaper UNO MAS UNO has just announced that a brigade of Mexican fighters will come to Nicaragua to reinforce the ranks of the FSLN. Although it is not known how many Mexicans will join the fight against the Nicaraguan genocide, the paper said that they number several hundred and that a few days ago nine Mexican doctors joined the fighting ranks of the Benjamin Zeledon Southern Front.

Mercenaries from Chile, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador and Vietnam are fighting in Nicaragua against the people, who are struggling for their liberation. Approximately 300 Chilean mercenaries, 400 Salvadorans, 600 Hondurans and an undetermined number of Guatemalans and Vietnamese, dressed in Somoza National Guard uniforms, are murdering Nicaraguans. This charge was made in Lima by Peruvian journalist Francisco (Diez Canuelo), who returned to Lima after covering a series of events in our people's armed rebellion against the tyrant. (Diez Canuelo) writes for the Lima newspaper CORREO and television Channel 5 and disseminated this information through those information media.

SANDINIST FRONT CHARGES PERSECUTION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

PA021644 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 2 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Somozism is directing its rage against the country's organized workers. Manfredo Garcia, secretary for labor mediation of the Confederation of Nicaraguan workers, was assassinated at his home on Saturday.

The military and members of the "White Hand" have started tracking down organized workers, particularly labor leaders. On the same Saturday afternoon they went in search of labor leader Enrique Velarde, of the same confederation. They went to Velarde's home, where they found only [words indistinct]. These cases prove that every man and woman capable of fighting must join the ranks of the fighters to hasten the fall of the regime of the war criminal Anastasio Somoza Debayle. There will be no peace in our country until Somozism is defeated. [sentence indistinct]

LABOR MINISTRY URGES EMPLOYEES TO RESUME ACTIVITIES

PA021215 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0344 GMT 2 Jul 79 PA

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Labor Ministry, no date given--read by announcer]

[Text] The Labor Ministry hereby informs its officials and employees at the Central Administration, the Human Resources and Employment Directorate and the Msgr Garcia y Suarez Institute that they must go to work as soon as possible. Most of the officials and employees are already working and those employees of the entities already mentioned who have not gone to work up to today must do so on 2 July 1979 as no excuses will be accepted. The Labor Ministry feels that the situation in Managua Department is normal and that its Managua employees must resume their activities.

[Signed] Public Relations Office, Labor Ministry

AID FOR REFUGEES RUNNING SHORT; CONGRESS 'MUSTERS' QUORUM

PA021228 Paris AFP in English 1156 GMT 2 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, July 2 (AFP)--Refugee centres will have to close and 100,000 homeless victims of the civil war here will be left unfed if emergency food supplies do not arrive from abroad before Wednesday, Red Cross officials have warned. The Red Cross said that 25 of their centres in Managua had been unable to distribute food over the weekend, adding that 7,000 people in the Seminario Camp in the west of the city were today receiving their last sacks of rice.

Although the fighting between Sandinist guerrillas and the forces or President Anastasio Somoza subsided last Thursday, talks between the United States and the president on a solution to the crisis remain deadlocked. Meanwhile the situation of the civilian population was growing increasingly desperate, and there were fears that disease would spread rapidly with the arrival of the rainy season in two weeks time.

The Red Cross has said that the Nicaraguan Government has not supplied any emergency food aid. Food has been sent from abroad to Costa Rica, Guatemala and Salvador but no planes have been (?able) to transport it to Managua, the Red Cross added. For the last 22 days a family of eight has been receiving twice weekly food rations equivalent to half the normal Red Cross emergency quota. This comprises 2.5 kils (5.5 lbs) of rice, the same amount of beans, 500 grams (1.1 lbs) of sugar and a quarter of a litre of oil. Meanwhile President Somoza's fate appeared increasingly to depend not on street fighting so much as on discussions in Washington and in the Managua Intercontinental Hotel.

Since Thursday parliamentarians and senators have been waiting for the Nicaraguan Congress to meet in extraordinary sessions. The assembly chairman (speaker), Francisco Urcuyo, said yesterday that the first meeting would be held during the week, but he gave no further details. The agenda, officially concerned with examining implementation of the budget, appeared out of touch with the existing state of civil war. However, the governing liberals have succeeded in mustering a quorum of 51 members despite the decision of several politicians to stay abroad. Most of the waiting parliamentarians and senators realise that they have little say in the course of events, and informed circles said that when they do eventually meet, it will probably be the signal that the end is near for General Somoza.

FSLN ANNOUNCES CAPTURE OF CITY OF MATAGALPA

PA030109 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0034 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpts] San Jose, 2 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] reported today that its fighters had seized the city of Matagalpa, in northern Nicaragua, at 0630 (1230 GMT). Shortly before, the guerrillas had reported that several secondary garrisons of the city were under their control. The war report said that before Matagalpa's main garrison was seized, the old part of the building was set on fire. As a result of this action, the soldiers loyal to Somoza tried to escape, sustaining 15 deaths and many wounded. A National Guard officer known as "Leonidas," who is accused of war crimes, died in the escape attempt. A large amount of war materiel was recovered with the seizure of the garrison. The FSLN reported that when Matagalpa fell into the hands of the insurgents, the civilian population rang church bells and went into the streets chanting revolutionary slogans.

REPORTS SAY 100 SANDINISTS, 2 ARMY MEMBERS KILLED

PA030253 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua--The death of a Nicaraguan army officer and a soldier and virtually 100 Sandinist guerrillas was reported today. The rebel casualties were sustained during clashes in the city of Esteli, in the vicinity of Ocotal--close to the Honduran border--and in the city of Rivas. In the city of Rivas in southern Nicaragua, where the Sandinist forces have laid siege to the National Guard command for several days and are maintaining control of La Chocolata, Puebla and Cementerio, 60 guerrillas were killed, according to an official report.

NATIONAL GUARD ATTEMPT TO RECOVER MASAYA REPELLED

PA030020 Paris AFP in Spanish 2344 GMT 2 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 2 Jul (AFP)--The National Guard was repelled at noon today as it was getting ready to recover Masaya, 30 km east of Managua. Two army personnel carriers were ambushed 2 km north of the entrance to the city. Foreign reporters saw the remains of the trucks burned in the ambush. Other newsmen said that they saw army convoys transporting many injured soliders to Managua. This afternoon reconnaissance planes were flying near Masaya, overrun by Sandinists 10 days ago. By mid-afternoon new fighting had broken out near the main entrance to the city. The first army attack to recover Masaya was repelled on a day when the military situation in the interior seemed to deteriorate for the government. The army information office did not disclose any official data today. However, reports are circulating that the two major northern cities, Matagalpa and Jinotega, have been overrun by Sandinist National Liberation Front members.

U.S. 'DIPLOMATIC MANEUVERS' ON NICARAGUA ASSAILED

FL300114 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Jun 79 FL

[Armando Lopez Junco commentary]

[Text] The United States is continuing untiringly its devious diplomatic maneuvers after its defeat in getting the Organization of American States (OAS) to authorize a military intervention in Nicaragua. Meanwhile, the moment seems to be approaching when the revolutionary forces will do away with the regime of Anastasio Somoza. Washington's maneuvers have taken a new route after the votes of 17 Latin American and Caribbean countries defeated the U.S. proposal to send an allegedly inter-American interventionist force to Nicaragua.

Lawrence Pezzullo, the ambassador-designate of the U.S. Government to the Nicaraguan Government, has gone to the Nicaraguan capital and has met with the tryant. Curiously, however, he has not presented the credentials that accredit him as diplomatic representative of his government. At the same time, William Bowdler, director of intelligence of the U.S. Department of State, went to Panama and Costa Rica immediately thereafter to reportedly try to contact members of the National Government of Reconstruction established by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and members of various sectors that oppose the Somoza tyranny.

Everything seems to indicate that in the face of the imminent fall of Somoza, the U.S. maneuver is aimed at preventing the genuinely revolutionary forces led by the FSLN, whose heroic struggle has led the crafty Somoza to a dead end, from assuming power in Nicaragua. According to reports of the U.S. press itself, Pezzullo has the task of getting Somoza to resign which would be followed by the establishment of a junta or constitutional council in which the present Nicaraguan congress would be represented. There is speculation on Pablo Rener, president of the Senate of the Nicaraguan regime, Francisco Urcuyo, president of the Chamber of Deputies, and retired General Roberto Martinez [to head the council]; all of them accomplices of the dictator.

Bowdler's mission, according to reports of the U.S. press, would be to get the National Government of Reconstruction to allow in it [as heard] these elements who have been playing the role of opposition with the consent of the Somoza regime. In sum, it is a new attempt at achieving the well-known formula of Somozism without Somoza. This formula would allow, among other advantages for Washington, maintaining the National Guard and the Liberal Party [words indistinct] thereby establishing the foundation to frustrate the entire liberation process which has cost rivers of blood.

It does not appear, however, that this new maneuver will succeed. On the one hand, the FSLN has installed itself solidly on the northern part of the country where it controls the important cities of Leon and Esteli. It has captured the no less important city of Masaya east of Managua, and it is waging a fierce battle in the south to capture Rivas. On the other hand, FSLN actions in the area of Managua seem to be the prelude to the final offensive against the tyrant's den in the capital.

Moreover, in the political arena the National Government of Reconstruction--in which the FSLN is a very important factor--already has come out against the Yankee maneuver by declaring in Panama that it will not accept the formation of a government in which elements linked to the dictatorship are involved. However, there is something else and it is not idle talk to insist on it: The possibility, which has not been ruled out, that if this new Washington maneuver fails, the U.S. Government could resort to direct intervention of its military forces thereby generating a conflict of such a magnitude that it would seriously threaten peace in Central America and in the world in general.

RODRIGUEZ HOLDS TALKS WITH CPSU POLITBURO MEMBER IN MOSCOW

FL292144 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2132 GMT 29 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Mikhail Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, today met in Moscow. It has been reported that problems concerning the international situation and matters on relations between the two parties were discussed at the meeting which was held in the CPSU Central Committee offices. The report notes that the meeting was held in the atmosphere of cordiality and friendship which characterize relations between the two parties. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez was accompanied by Humberto Perez and Cuban Ambassador to the USSR Severo Aguirre del Cristo, both members of the PCC Central Committee.

Rodriguez Arrives in Belgrade

FL021102 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 2 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, has arrived in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, at the head of a delegation. The Cuban leader was received by Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] with whom Rodriguez immediately will hold talks on preparations for the sixth nonalined countries summit conference and matters concerning bilateral relations. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez went to Yugoslavia from Moscow where he headed the Cuban delegation that participated in the 33d meeting of the CEMA council.

To Meet With Foreign Secretary

FL021108 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, today will meet with Yugoslav Foreign Affairs Secretary Josip Vrhovec. The Cuban leader has held talks with Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Presidency. Grlickov hosted a luncheon in Belgrade in honor of Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and the delegation that is accompanying him.

TALKS WITH GUINEA-BISSAU OPEN IN HAVANA

FL291642 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The second session of the Cuba-Guinea-Bissau intergovernmental meeting on economic, scientific and technical cooperation began in Havana City this morning. Nora Frometa, Cuban minister of light industry, and Minister Flinto Vas Martins, commissioner of state for education of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, head their respective delegations. The areas of cooperation to be discussed at this working session include technical documentation. This last area will deal with among others, the fields of public health, education, sports, construction, agriculture, food industry and culture.

CUBAN DIRECTOR OF MEXICAN AIRLINE OFFICE IMPRISONED

PA291310 Paris AFP in Spanish 0230 GMT 29 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 28 Jun (AFP)--Diplomatic sources reported today that Cuban Antonio Rodriguez, director of the Mexicana de Aviacion Airline in Havana, has been imprisoned by Cuban authorities during the past few days. The report was confirmed by charge d'affaires Enrique Antonio Romero Cuema, first secretary of the Mexican Embassy in Cuba.

CASTRO CHAIRS PCC MEETING ON COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT

FL201229 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 30 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Chaired by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, and other PCC Politburo members, an important meeting was held yesterday to examine various factors dealing with the country's development. Also participating in the meeting were the first party secretaries of provincial and municipal committees from all parts of the country. Matters such as experiences gained in the current harvest and tasks to be undertaken for the next harvest were discussed during the meeting. Also taken up were a report on the main topics of controlling figures for the 1980 plan, a report on the implementation of the eighth Central Committee plenum's agreements and matters related to the party's internal life, especially its cadre policy. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, made the closing remarks.

PEREZ HERRERO IN BERLIN FOR PARTIES CONFERENCE

FL021524 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1519 GMT 2 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Berlin--Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Secretariat, has arrived in the GDR capital to attend the conference of ideological secretaries of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties.

CUBANS ABROAD CALL FOR CUBA-U.S. RELATIONS, END OF BLOCKADE

FL021613 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Ten thousand signatures of members of the Cuban community in the United States and Puerto Rico calling for the lifting of the economic blockade and normalization of relations between Cuba and the United States were delivered in Washington last Tuesday to Mr Wayne Smith, chief of the Cuba Section of the U.S. Department of State. The aforementioned has been reported in a telephonic interview by (Manolo Gomez), chairman of the Committee for the Normalization of Cuban-U.S. Relations, who led the group of four Cubans that made the official delivery of the signatures.

OCLAE REAFFIRMS SOLIDARITY WITH URUGUAYAN STRUGGLE

FL292132 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2123 GMT 29 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The permanent secretariat of the Continental Organization of Latin American Students--OCLAE--has released a communique of solidarity with the struggle of the Uruguayan people and students on the occasion of the forthcoming completion of 6 years of the current Fascist tyranny in that fraternal nation. The communique notes that ever since the coup d'etat, the Fascist regime has meant continuous abuses, crimes and systematic violations of the people's most elemental rights. The OCLAE communique points out that the Fascist Uruguayan tyranny is trying uselessly to choke the Uruguayan people which, despite the unleashed repression, are fighting the dictatorship with firmness and dignity. The communique also reaffirms the solidarity of Latin American students with the Uruguayan people and students as well as the total conviction that they will achieve their second and definitive independence through their struggle.

WESTERN MILITARY BASES SEEN AS SOURCES OF INSTABILITY

FL291233 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 29 Jun 79 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry combatants political information program commentary]

[Text] One of the traits which characterizes imperialism's aggressive policy is the maintenance of hundreds of military bases spread throughout the world. These enclaves are serious dangers of aggression and blackmail which threaten peoples' independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. These centers of insecurity, which are located in various areas in the world, are reactionary military centers used to supress peoples' desires for national liberation. Among the imperialists' uses of these bases are as bridges between the metropolis and territories which have been colonized or neocolonized, for centers of espionage against the socialist community and in destabilization plans to bring about coups d'etats. For example, the United States has made frequent use of these enclaves to attack other peoples as they did in their criminal genocide against Vietnam. On that occasion Yankee imperialism used almost one million troops which were mobilized at 189 bases and supported by the Seventh Fleet.

Here in America the United States has infested Puerto Rican territory with military bases; it maintains its naval enclave in Guantanamo; it has some 14 bases in the Panama Canal [Zone] and additionally carries some 14,000 troops in its so-called Atlantic Fleet. Since its founding, the nonalined movement has opposed the existence of military basses maintained against the will of the peoples. At the first [nonalined] summit held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia in 1961 the nonalined countries adopted important agreements in this area. From that time on they fully supported the struggle waged by countries desiring to free themselves of foreign bases, and they recognized that the Yankee naval installation at Guantanamo reduces Cuban sovereignty and territorial integrity.

At the second summit held in Cairo in 1964 and at the fourth at Algiers in 1973 the nonalined countries once again discussed this question. They condemned the harmful influence imperialist military bases, which are spread throughout the world, have in maintaining peace and detente. The political declaration issued at the Algiers meeting demanded that Cuba be returned that part of land which has been illegally occupied by the United States and the meeting supported our people's legitimate right to this territory.

At the fifth summit which was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka in 1976 the movement once again came out against the imperialist policy of maintaining these dens of aggression which are located on all continents. This position taken by the nonalined countries in face of the military presence of imperialism in emerging countries is very timely now on the eve of the sixth summit which will be held in our country.

The anti-imperialist nature and the struggle against interventionism, the arms race, aggression and blackmail--which are used by the Western powers--gains force and is strengthened in the heart of the nonalined movement. The sixth summit conference of the [nonalined] movement will be without a doubt one more step in strengthening these principles--to eliminate foreign military bases, to defend peace, peaceful coexistence and peoples ' independence and self-determination.

DELEGATIONS TO CARIFESTA '79 ANNOUNCED

FL021123 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Jul 79 FL

[Excerpt] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of culture, has met with the 20th anniversary training ship which is berthed in the port of Havana. The ship soon will bring to Cuba several delegations from Caribbean countries that will participate in the 1979 Caribbean Arts Festival--Carifesta 79--which will be held in Havana City and Santiago de Cuba from 16 to 22 July. It has been learned that Guyana will be represented in Carifesta 79 by a delegation of 130 artists led by Culture Minister Vincent Teekah. The Trinidad-Tobago delegation will consist of 150 artists led by Education and Culture Minister Cuthbert Joseph.

VILMA ESPIN OPENS CARIBBEAN WOMEN'S MEETING

FL022352 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Vilma Espin, member of the PCC Central Committee and Council of State and president of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC] and the governing board of the Economic Commission for Latin America[ECLA] has attended the opening of the seminar entitled the Caribbean woman and her participation in economic, political and social development which was organized by the Cuban Government in coordination with ECLA and which will meet from 2 to 24 July 1979 at the headquarters of the WIDF with the participation of 14 representatives from 10 countries representing Caribbean Goverrments and non-governmental organizations. In her opening remarks at the important event Vilma Espin said:

[Begin Espin recording] Allow us to give you a warm welcome in the name of our revolutionary government, the people and very especially in our name, the Cuban women. [end recording] Vilma Espin then said: [Begin Espin recording] Today we start the important task of carrying out this seminar to a happy conclusion. The title the Caribbean woman and participation in economic, political and social development, is extensive and profound. More important nevertheless, are the tasks in which we are involved to see to it that each aspect which we will be discussing is fully carried out in the countries of the area. [end recording]

BULK SUGAR TERMINALS EXCEED LOADING TARGETS

FL291146 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The six bulk sugar terminals operating in the country handled more than 3,800 metric tons of sugar per hour in the December 1978 to May 1979 period, resulting in overfulfilling the planned loading targets. The norm for this period was 3,495 metric tons per hour which was 109 percent completed according to the report issued at the bulk terminal special red emulation review meeting. The meeting which was held at the Mariel bulk sugar terminal [in Havana Province] announced that the Granma bulk sugar terminal located in Las Tunas Province won first place in the emulation by gaining 223 points, followed by Boqueron bulk sugar terminal in Guantanamo Province with 212 points, Tricontinental bulk sugar terminal in Cienfuegos Province with 209 points, and followed by 19 April bulk sugar terminal in Matanzas Province, Mariel bulk sugar terminal in Havana Province and Puerto Carupano bulk sugar terminal in Las Tunas Province.

SEMINAR ON SUGAR COMMERCIALIZATION ENDS

FL301341 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The first phase of the seminar on international commercialization of sugar, sponsored by the Economic Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries--GEPLACEA--and UNCTAD, has concluded in Havana. The seminar began on 21 June and has discussed the international sugar accord, the situation of the world market and its future, an examination of the principal countries buying the product and forms of commercialization, among many other topics. The final phase of the seminar will be held in New York City, United States.

DORTICOS SCORES LIGHT INDUSTRY'S PRODUCTION QUALITY

FL291857 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Jun 79 FL

[Text] In his speech at the Light Industry Ministry's national quality meeting, PCC Politburo member Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado stated that the time has come for overcoming once and for all the deficient quality of production. He added that such an objective can be achieved with an arduous, sustained and responsible effort by all workers, technicians and administrative and union leaders. Dorticos stated that the problem of the deficient quality of production has a special significance in the light industry because its production is directly aimed at the population's consumption and export. He noted that at the present time administrative and juridical means are being prepared to supervise and sanction the worker's conduct in this aspect of their activities. He also stated that the principle of nonpayment for totally deficient production and payment in accordance with degree of defect of partially deficient production will be the foundation of those mechanisms.

What can be gained by linking wages to production and pay for items that due to poor manufacture have no economic value and cannot be used as consummer goods?, he asked. Elsewhere he asked: Why can we not start to gage the fulfillment of plans using guidelines other than those that are strictly quantitative? Why should we use as correct practice the encouragement of an overfulfillment of a useless production? To maintain that situation can be compared to the attitude of an individual who cheats while playing solitaire, he said in closing.

Veiga Speaks at Quality Meeting

FL292059 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2002 GMT 29 Jun 79 FL

[Text] I believe that the guidelines for the systematic and conscientious battle to improve quality have been discussed here, Roberto Veiga, member of the PCC Central Committee and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers, stated at the closing session of the first light industry national quality meeting, which held working sessions at the Lazaro Pena auditorium during the past 3 days. Veiga stated that during the meeting the spirit to provide more strength and latitude to the resolutions and deserve warm congratulations for the earnestness with which they have worked. During the meeting the improvement of quality with resources at hand, improvement of discipline and strengthening of administrative authority have been the focus of all discussions, he said.

Veiga pointed out that in the struggle for quality the work of the unions should strengthen and develop still more the consciousness of the workers. He added that in the production assembly meetings the participants should examine in great depth the struggle for quality and savings, which are two important factors, to achieve a high awareness of producers. He also noted the need for stepping up the linking of wages to quality, since we already have experiences in this respect which can contribute to achieve positive gains in this field. In closing, Veiga referred to labor discipline, emulation and other factors which effectively contribute to the improvement of the quality of products and services.

In the closing session of the quality meeting, the participants adopted a resolution of solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people against the bloody Somoza tyranny. The participants unanimously approved the final resolution which was read by Pedro Gonzalez, secretary general of the light industry workers national union. The resolution points out directives aimed at improving the quality in the hides and shoe, garment, wood, graphic arts, soap and perfumes, plastics, toys and costume jewelry industries. Vice Minister of Domestic Trade Ana Barreras also made a speech in which she pointed out that so far this year they have been forced to return some 40,000 pairs of shoes and more than half a million garments due to poor quality.

SIXTO BATISTA CLOSES FAR NATIONAL SEMINAR

FL021932 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] national seminar of propaganda, agitation and cultural work concluded on Saturday following 3 days of meetings. At the meeting Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the PCC Secretariat, made a special presentation in which he dealt with topics on present day ideologial tasks. The closing remarks at the seminar were made by Brig Gen Sixto Batista Santana, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice minister-chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate. Propagandists and other political workers participated at the event which reviewed the political and ideological work done during the 1978-79 school year. The seminar also served to develop a rich exchange of experiences. Guiding documents in this area of work were studied along with the main tasks to undertake during the new school year which begins in September.

One area greatly discussed was that dealing with the call to active military service directed at young people graduating from the higher midlevel school. It was stated that these young people will have the chance to fulfill their active military service in 2 years. At the end of that time they will be allowed to enroll in higher educational centers, if they have honorably completed their duties in the country's defense. In closing the seminar Brig Gen Sixto Batista referred to the advances made in the ideological tasks in the FAR which he termed as satisfactory, and he called for measures to be taken to overcome deficiencies still existing.

BRIEFS

USSR AMBASSADOR VISITS CAMAGUEY--Vitaliy Vorotnikov, USSR Ambassador to Cuba, has concluded his 2-day stay in Camaguey Province after paying a working visit to "Revolucion de Octubre" fertilizer complex installations located in Camaguey municipality. The visitor was accompanied on his visit of the Camaguey [Province] industrial city by Lazaro Vazquez Garcia, second secretary of the PCC in Camaguey Province, and Aleksandr Kachanov, economic counselor of the Soviet mission in Cuba. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Jun 79 FL]

CARICOM HEADS OF GOVERNMENT TO MEET THIS YEAR

FL291550 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 23 Jun 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] It is likely that CARICOM heads of government will hold their first meeting in three years by late October or early November. That is, if a time-table approved by the 14th meeting of the CARICOM Council of Ministers goes according to plan. Chairman of that meeting held in Georgetown, Barbados' deputy prime minister, Mr. Bernard St. John, said yesterday that the ministers had drawn up a calendar of ministerial meetings to be followed by a heads conference, at least by the end of the year.

The hope is that all the standing ministers will get together as required by the CARICOM treaty, Mr. St. John said. Speaking to reporters at Grantley Adams International Airport, he said that there was no objection by any of the islands present to the convening of a summit. There has been agitation throughout the region for the heads to meet particularly at the height of the imposition of trade restrictions by Jamaica and Guyana.

Mr. St. John welcomed Jamaica's announcement that it intended relaxing those restrictions by July 1. But he said that Guyana was not in a position to give a similar undertaking because of recurring negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a major loan. "The discussions here were very frank, and we urged that every effort be made to free restrictions," Mr. St. John said.

ANTIGUA

ATTORNEY GENERAL RESIGNS, INFORMATION MINISTER REPLACED

FL030000 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 28 Jun 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] St. John's, Wed: Antigua Premier Vere Bird announced a minor cabinet shuffle today, with the resignation of Grenada-born Attorney General Cosmos Phillips and the shifting of the Information Ministry from Mr. Christopher O'Marde. The premier's statement said also that Mr. O'Marde had been relieved of his information portfolio, which would now go to Senator Hugh Marshall, a minister without portfolio attached to the Ministry of Economic Development and Tourism. However, Mr. O'Marde will continue to be the minister responsible for health. Mr. Phillips was unavailable for comment on his resignation. (CANA).

ST LUCIA

POSSIBLE VIOLATIONS IN GENERAL ELECTION FEARED

FL021223 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The people of St Lucia go to the polls today in the country's first general election since independence. Reports coming out of the island late last night said there are fears of outbreak of violence or even a coup if the government of Prime Minister John Compton is returned to power. The entire election campaign has been characterized by violence directed mainly at ruling United Workers Party. Government sources yesterday stated that the ministers would be taking special action tonight for [words indistinct] to thwart any effort at physical harm or kidnaping. The island's police force has already voted and has been placed on full alert for today.